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No. and name.	*County.*
492. Kaolinite (clay)	Cherokee, Linn, Morris, Osage, and in most of the counties of the State.
Catlinite	Pottawatomie [Failyer], in drift.
597. Vivianite	Douglas [Bailey], Nemaha [Willard].
719. Barite	Atchison [Knerr], Brown, Cherokee, Ellis, Graham, Jefferson, Logan, Lane, Nemaha, Ness, Scott, Sheridan, Wallace, and in Douglas in concretions.
720. Celestite	Garfield, Riley, Saline, Washington; also in concretions in Douglas, Jefferson, and Riley.
721. Anglesite	Cherokee.
722. Anhydrite	Ellsworth [Failyer], Kingman [Willard].
743. Mirabilite	Common as an incrustation in many of the western counties. Known as "Alkali."
745. Gypsum	Very abundant in many of the southern and western counties, especially in Barber, Comanche, Clark, Ellis, Logan, Marshall, Meade, Saline.
Alabaster	Franklin, Mitchell.
Satin spar, Selenite	Cherokee.
749. Goslarite	Cherokee.
Coal	Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Linn, Leavenworth, Osage. As lignite and earthy varieties in Douglas, Cowley, Franklin, Geary, Jackson, Leavenworth, Mitchell, McPherson, Montgomery, Miami, Neosho, Riley, Wabaunsee.

ON THE COMPOSITION OF SOME KANSAS BUILDING STONES.

E. H. S. BAILEY AND E. C. CASE.

The building stones of the State have never been systematically examined. It is true that there are various reports and analyses in the publications of the State, and in the meager geological reports; there are also a few descriptions of rocks and their localities, but in some cases only the local name of the stone is given, and this is liable to mislead. As, for instance, when a stone is called a marble that is really a gypsum, or a granite when it is a sandstone.

In conjunction with the work of Professor Williston on the structure of the stones, and of Professor Marvin on their resistance to strain, the chemical department has undertaken to make analyses of the more important rocks from various localities. These analyses are made as complete as the case seemed to demand. In most of them a test has been made for sulphates, as their presence has an important influence upon the lasting qualities of the stone. Not more than 1.36 per cent. of sulphate of lime has been found thus far in any sample. One of the purest limestones, that from Garnett, contains 97.32 per cent. of carbonate of lime. In the limestones, the iron that is present is nearly all in the ferrous state. Whether this has any influence on the durability of the stone has not been determined.

Some of the stones are locally known as "magnesian limestones," but the analysis shows that none of them, with a few notable exceptions, contain much over 2 per cent. of magnesium carbonate. The complete analyses of these rocks, with all the data in regard to their structure, strength, and occurrence, is attached to the specimens now on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition, and will be published later.